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## HOW CLASS PLUNDERS CLASS

E. V. Debs writes of the Workings of Capitalism.

HERE are those who sneeringly class Socialism among the "isms" that appear and disappear as passing fads, and pretend to dismiss it with an impatient wave of the hand. There is just enough in this great world movement to them to excite their ridicule and provoke their contempt. At least they have us think so and if we take them at their word their ignorance does not rise to the level of our contempt, but entitles them to the workingman in particular it is important to know what is and what it means.

Let us endeavor to make it so clear to him that he will readily see the moment he does he becomes a Socialist.

It is our conviction that no workingman can clearly understand Socialism without becoming and remaining a Socialist. It is impossible for him to be anything else, and the only reason all workingmen are not Socialists is that they do not know what it is.

They have heard of Socialism—and they have heard of anarchy of other things, all mixed together—and without going to any about it they conclude that it is all the same thing and a good to let alone.

What? Because the capitalist editor has said so; the politician has it and the preacher has said amen to it, and surely that ought to be it.

But it doesn't. It settles but one thing and that is that the capitalist is opposed to Socialism and that the editor and politician and preacher are but the voices of the capitalist. There are some exceptions not enough to affect the rule.

Socialism is first of all a political movement of the working class, uncompromising, which aims at the overthrow of the existing capitalist system by securing control of the national government by the exercise of the public powers, supplanting the capitalist class government with Socialist administration—that is, changing a republic in name into a republic in fact.

Socialism also means a coming phase of civilization, next in order to the present one, in which the collective people will own and operate the means of wealth production, in which all will have right to work and all will cooperate together in producing wealth and will enjoy all the fruit of their collective labor.

In the present system of society, called the capitalist system, since controlled by and supported in the interest of the capitalist class, there are two general classes of people; first, capitalists, and second, the working-class. The capitalists are few, the workers are many; the capitalists called capitalists because they own the productive capital of the land, mines, quarries, oil and gas wells, mills, factories, stores, warehouses, refineries, tanneries, elevators, docks, wharves, street cars, steamships, smelters, blast furnaces, brick and tile yards, stock pens, packing houses, telegraph wires and poles, pipe and all other sources, means and tools of production, distribution and exchange. The capitalist class who own and control these also own and control, of course, the millions of jobs that are used and inseparable from them.

It goes without saying that the owner of the job is the master of who depends upon the job.

Now why does the workingman depend upon the capitalist for a simple because the capitalist owns the tools with which work is done and without these the workingman is as helpless as if he had no

use it. The machine requires a thousand or ten thousand workers to operate, but they do not own it, and what they produce with it does not belong to them, but to the capitalist who does own it.

The workers who use the machine are the slaves of the capitalist who owns it.

They can only work by his permission.

The capitalist is a capitalist solely for profit—without profit he is not in business an instant. That is his first and only concern.

In the capitalist system profit is prior to and more important than the liberty of the workingman.

The capitalist's profit first, last and always. He owns the tools and allows the worker to use them on condition that he can expect a satisfactory profit from his labor. If he cannot do this the tools are not allowed to be used—he locks them up and waits.

The capitalist does not work himself; that is, no useful or necessary work. He spends his time watching other parasites in the capitalist system of "dog eat dog," or in idleness or dissipation. The workers use his tools give him all the wealth they produce and he allows a sufficient wage to keep them in working order.

The wage is to the worker what oil is to the machine.

The machine cannot run without lubricant and the worker cannot reproduce himself without being fed, clothed and housed; his lubricant and the amount he requires to keep him in running regulates his wage.

Karl Marx, in his "Wage, Labor and Capital," makes these points in his own terse and masterly style. We quote as follows:

The free laborer sells himself, and that by fractions. From day to day he sells by auction, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen hours of his life, highest bidder—to the owner of the raw material, the instrument of work and the means of life; that is, to the employer. The himself belongs neither to an owner nor to the soil; but eight, twelve, fifteen hours of his daily life belong to the man who buys

The laborer leaves the employer to whom he has hired himself for his pleasure; and the employer discharges him whenever he pleases; either as soon as he ceases to make a profit out of him or gets as high a profit as he requires. But the laborer whose only earning is the sale of his labor power cannot leave the whole of his purchases, that is the capitalist class, without renouncing existence. He does not belong to this or that particular capitalist; but he does belong to the capitalist class; and more than that: it is his business to find an employer; that is, among this capitalist class; and his business to discover his own particular purchaser.

Coming to the matter of wages and how they are determined, continues:

Wages are the price of a certain commodity, labor-power. Wages are determined by the same law which regulates the price of any commodity.

Thereupon the question arises, how is the price of a commodity determined?

What means is the price of a commodity determined? By means of competition between buyers and sellers and the relation between supply and demand—offer and desire.

Now the same general laws which universally regulate the commodities, regulate, of course, wages, the price of labor: wages will rise and fall in accordance with the proportion between demand and supply; that is, in accordance with the conditions of competition between capitalists as buyers and laborers as sellers

The fluctuations of wages correspond, in general, with the fluctuations in the price of commodities. Within these fluctuations the labor is regulated by its cost of production; that is, by the cost of labor which is required in order to produce this commodity.

What is the cost of production of labor power? It is the cost required for the production of a laborer for his existence as a laborer.

The price of his labor is therefore determined by the price of his existence.

A capitalist daily in Buffalo says editorially that "the main cause of the high cost of living is the high cost of labor." That is a very tell-tale statement, it indicates the true capitalist belief in the justice of low wages.

It is a privilege to have been born in the present stage of the world's history. The present is a more remarkable time than any in history and the man who has true patriotism—not merely the commercial kind—will be an actor in the great social change that is impending.

Milwaukee readers are requested to watch the bill boards to see how well the big posters the party has just put out are distributed. Our funds were limited and we put up as many as we could, and then held back a few to have put up where a big billboard was found to have been skipped. Look for such boards, especially where they are in a conspicuous position in working class districts, and report to headquarters so they can be attended to. Don't neglect this.

Don't Forget to Register!

### THE MORALS OF A CHRISTIAN KING!

"The King Can Do No Wrong!" Maitre Labori, the famous French advocate, whose name was on everybody's lips at the time of the Dreyfus affair, is at present in Spain on a very delicate mission.

He has gone to St. Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, as the legal representative of illegitimate children of the late King Alfonso XII, whose mother was an actress of unusual beauty.

At the death of the king an anuity was given to her in return for the restitution of a number of compromising letters written to her by the king.

The children who live in this city, are now making a claim against the estate of their father. Maitre Labori asked to be received in audience by the present king, but was refused. He has now appealed to M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Spain.

The results of the conference are not yet known, but it is thought that the present king of Spain will satisfy the claimants rather than have his father's reputation sullied by a lawsuit.—Ex-SOCIALISM WILL CLEAN UP THE MORALS OF MARRIAGE.

Don't Forget to Register!

In looking up the record of Fairbanks, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, Democrats have made the commonplace discovery that the aforesaid Fairbanks attained fame and fortune by his activity in prosecuting railroad strikers as far back as 1877, says an exchange.

"We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past." President Roosevelt's Letter of acceptance.

"It is possible to-day, with dollars, to 'steer' the selection of the candidates of both the great parties for the highest office in our republic, that of president of the United States."—Maitre T. W. Lawson, in Everybody's Magazine.

"We have arranged the program for both parties, and are willing that the voters should exercise their choice of men."—James E. Bael, Secretary National Bankers' Association.

Socialism means freedom from the clutches of wage slavery. An existence in which your industry will count for yourself, not for a capitalist class. Under Socialism the idle will not be rich and the industrious poor, the industrious will be freed from the control of the idle.

Don't Forget to Register!

## DEBS' TOUR A BIG TRIUMPH.

Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Social-Democrats for president of the United States, continues on his triumphal tour of the country, with sweltering meetings at every point. The old party politicians are dismayed at the outpouring of the people at every point in his schedule. The enthusiasm he encounters is unbounded and he has, time after time, to pause in his address for the cheering to subside. It is an eye-opener to the press who have reluctantly bearing witness to the wonderful change that is coming over public opinion. There is something closely akin to consternation at the various headquarters of the capitalist parties throughout the land.

In response to a request from comrades at Albuquerque, N. M., he consented to speak at that point on his way through. Comrade Debs writes: "On arrival of the train a big crowd was there and I spoke to them from a truck on the platform. The train stops twenty minutes, but the engineer had some trouble in getting the engine in working order and the train stopped there an even hour, so I got in a full speech at Albuquerque to a crowd of plutocrats and pro-laborarians. The whole train joined in the crowd and the railroad men were full of enthusiasm."

Comrade Metcalf reports from Albuquerque: "Debs got here on time yesterday, 10:50 A. M., and spoke for nearly an hour from a baggage truck, while repairs were being made on the engine. Many of those present were old railroad men who were visibly affected at meeting their old comrade. The striking machinists are 'injunited' from going on the station grounds, or they would have all been there. We presented him with a basket of native fruit and were awfully sorry to see the train move out."

The Los Angeles meeting was a great success. Comrade A. J. Stevens reports: "We expected a large attendance, but the Pavilion was filled beyond seating capacity and it seats 4000. The 'Times' (Gen. Otis' scab paper) which maligned Debs so five years ago, was very respectful this time, so much so that there was not a word in this morning's issue concerning his speech."

A heavy rain interfered somewhat with the San Francisco meeting on Sept. 24th and alone prevented an overflow. The "Bulletin" reported: "Before an immense gathering of 7,000 Eugene V. Debs made a stirring address last night. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause. Just as the last sentence passed his lips the audience rose and greeted the speaker with a round of cheers."

The meeting at Spokane was productive of many newspaper reports. Said the Spokesman Review:

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for the presidency, spoke last night at the Auditorium to 1,500 people, who paid from 10 to 50 cents each for admission. The big theater was packed from pit to gallery in spite of the counter attraction presented by the Republicans at the Spokane theater, where Senator Fairbanks, Republican nominee for the vice presidency, was speaking without money and without price.

Mr. Debs' speech in part was as follows:

"Let me say at the very threshold of this discussion that the

This is the capitalist system in its effect upon the working class. They have no tools, but must work to live. They throng the labor market, especially when times are hard and work is scarce, and eagerly, anxiously look for some one willing to use their labor power and bid them in at the market price.

To speak of liberty in such a system is a mockery; to surrender is a crime.

The workers of the nation and the world must be aroused. In the capitalist system "night has drawn her sable curtain down and pinned it with a star," and the great majority grope in darkness. The pin must be removed from the curtain, even though it be a star.

But the darkness, after all, is but imaginary. The sun is marching to meridian glory and the world is flooded with light.

Charlotte Perkins Stetson, the inspired evangel of the coming civilization, says:

"We close our eyes and call it night, And grope and fall in seas of light, Would we but understand!"

Not for a moment do we despair of the future. The greatest educational propaganda ever known is spreading over the earth.

The working class will both see and understand. They have the inherent power of self-development. They are but just beginning to come into consciousness of their power, and with the first glimmerings of this consciousness the capitalist system is doomed. It may hold on for a time, for even a long time, but its doom is sealed.

Eugene V. Debs

Of the Portland meeting the news said:

Mr. Debs reached the hall about

6:30 o'clock and was given a great

ovation. The ideal Socialist, who

has become a familiar figure in

## THESE ARE VALUABLE DAYS.

Victor L. Berger Urges Practical Methods in Campaign

ONLY four weeks before election," or "still four long weeks"—according as you take it. He who says with us, "only four weeks," knows that if we would do our whole duty, this short period would hardly suffice. Whereas he who thinks: "We have still four weeks time; make haste slowly," will do nothing today, but postpone all till tomorrow. But he will do as little on the morrow, because another day is coming, in which he thinks he can begin his task. Thus he will continue to procrastinate until election day is here, and when that day dawns, he will perceive with regret that he has done nothing. All that he can possibly do then is to cast his ballot for the Social-Democratic party, for Debs and Hanford.

As a soldier of the great international army of Socialists, however, he has by no means done his full duty by merely voting the ticket. He has allowed others to do the fighting and simply plucks the fruit of a victory which he did not help to achieve. He even diminished the extent of the victory by his failure to make new recruits for our cause. His vote certainly counts, but he might have multiplied it five and tenfold.

Only 30 days intervene between now and the election, but every day of this time is precious to the Social-Democrat, while every day is lost which he allows to pass without doing something to further our cause. The celebrated Greek painter Apelles loved his art so much that he would let no day go by without adding at least a few lines to his picture. The Latin proverb, "Nulla dies sine linea" ("No day without a stroke") thus originated. Why should not a Socialist manifest as much zeal for the furtherance of Socialism as an artist shows for his art?

From now until election let no day pass without directing a stroke against capitalism. One need not be an orator or an agitator to do this.

In the early morning-hour, when on the way to work, the Social-Democrat can fly his flag—the Socialist press. In Milwaukee this consists of the "Social-Democratic Herald" and the "Vorwärts." Everybody knows their meaning and import; or if not, so much the better. That will arouse the curiosity of your companions and lead to all sorts of questions. But those who know what principles these papers represent will be affected in various ways. Our sympathizers will rejoice at finding comrades wherever they go; while it will vex our opponents to see that the revolutionists are constantly increasing. In the one case, our comrades will be filled with greater fear. The principal thing gained through such agitation, however, is the fact that the ignorant, the doubters and the vacillating ones are thus continually forced to reflect and to inform themselves upon the social question. And if no opportunity for agitation should present itself during the day, you will surely have a chance to serve the good cause when riding home in the evening. Leave your Social-Democratic paper or pamphlet lying on your car-seat for your fellow passenger to read after you have reached your corner." That is surely the least one can do for the cause of Socialism and certainly easy enough. Every sympathizer of labor and of Socialism should at all times be equipped with a few Social-Democratic hand-bills, leaflets, and papers and deposit these wherever they will do the most good. Women as well as men can aid in this work; especially the former. Naturally we must go about it in a practical and judicious way, not failing to take into account the fact that eight languages are spoken in Milwaukee and vicinity. Thus we must circulate German literature in the German settlement; Italian literature in the Third Ward; Bohemian literature among the Bohemians, and Polish literature among the inhabitants of the Polish settlements on the South and North sides. Although polyglot in its expression, our literature is nevertheless united in its principles. These are the same world over. As Comrade Vanderveer strikingly expressed it in a mass-meeting in New York, "The tower of Babel built by slaves disunited the nations, they became strangers to each other; they spoke, but did not understand one another. But the spirit of Socialism is again uniting the peoples; they understand each other, no matter what tongue they speak."

From now on, comrades, until election, consider the time as different from usual. These 30 days are fighting days and what you do during this time will redound doubly to your credit, in the sum total of your life. Let your first thought be each day, What task can I fulfill today? To distribute pamphlets, to contribute to the campaign fund (without waiting for the morrow), to gain a new subscriber for the Social-Democratic papers—all this may be done by every comrade. But besides, it is your duty to make new converts for Socialism and the Social-Democratic party, and to convince those who sympathize with us but stand aloof from the party organization, that it is necessary to work with and in the party. Teach them that it is the duty of every one who believes in Social-Democracy to put forth every effort to spread the doctrine, if we would realize its aims speedily and with the least possible friction. For the means of bringing about the Social-Democratic form of society is the party organization. Every comrade should consider it a sacred duty to work and, if need be, die for his party and his principles. For the next 30 days let your watchword be: "Nulla dies sine linea."

Victor L. Berger

have a chance to bring up the conspiracy point there. Neacy, the labor-skinner who applied for the injunction, is abundantly on record in the daily and weekly press with such expressions as: "All the Milwaukee machinery shops are 'open'; they are all a part of the Parry organization, or are in full accord with Parryism," and the like. Every union man knows that systematic blacklisting is carried on in Milwaukee, yet the court shut off all efforts to get testimony on the subject. Neacy's own words show plainly that there is an understanding. Sooner or later we will succeed in showing it up, with the capitalist courts, or

## Capitalist Civilization Analysed. FROM THE WRITINGS OF FREDERICK ENGELS.

Civilization is, as we have seen, expression in the storms of periodical commercial crises.

We have seen that human labor power is enabled at a very early stage of production to produce considerably more than is needed to maintain the producer. We have found that this stage coincided in general with the first appearance of division of labor and exchange between individuals and the production of commodities combining them, reach their highest development and revolutionize the whole society.

The production of all former stages of society was mainly collective, and consumption was carried on by direct division of products within more or less small communes. This collective production was confined within the narrowest limits. But it implied the control of production and of the products by single individuals; their product did not leave their hands until it was consumed by them. As long as production moved on this basis, it could not grow beyond the control of the producers, and it could not create any strange, ghostly forces against them. Under civilization, however, this is the inevitable rule.

Into the simple process of production, the division was gradually interpolated. It undermined the communism of production and consumption, it made the appropriation of products by single individuals the prevailing rule, and thus introduced the exchange between individuals, in the manner mentioned. Gradually the production of commodities became the rule.

This mode of production for exchange, not for home consumption, necessarily passes the products on from hand to hand. The producer gives his product away in exchange.

He no longer knows what becomes of it. With the advent of money and of the frader who steps in as a middleman between the producers, the process of exchange becomes more complicated.

The fate of the products becomes still more uncertain. The number of merchants is great and one does not know what the other is doing. The products now pass not only from hand to hand, but also from market to market.

The producers have lost the control of the aggregate production in their sphere of life, and the merchants have not yet acquired this control.

Products and production become the victims of chance. But chance is only one pole of an interrelation, the other pole of which is called necessity.

In nature, where chances seem to reign also, we have long ago demonstrated the innate necessity and law that determines the course of chance on every line. But what is true of nature, also holds good of society. Whenever a social function or a series of social processes become too powerful for the control of man, whenever they grow beyond the grasp of man and seem to be felt to mere chance, then the peculiar and innate laws of such processes shape the course of chance with increased elementary necessity. Such laws also control the vicissitudes of the production and exchange of commodities. For the individual producer and exchanger, these laws are strange and often unknown, the nature of which must be laboriously investigated and ascertained. These economic laws of production are modified by the different stages of production. But generally speaking, the entire period of civilization is dominated by these laws. To this day the product controls the producer. To this day the aggregate production of society is managed, not on a uniform plan, but by blind laws, that rule with elementary force and find their final

at repeated times the highest flower of art, fell into its lap, this was only due to the fact that without them the highest emoluments of modern wealth would have been missing. Exploitation of one class by another is the basis of civilization, its whole development involves a continual contradiction. Every progress of production is at the same time a retrogression in the condition of the oppressed class, that is of the great majority. Every benefit for one class is necessarily an evil for the other, every new emancipation for one class a new oppression for the other. The most drastic proof of this is furnished by the introduction of machinery, the effects of which are well known today. And while there is hardly any distinction between rights and duties among barbarians, as we have seen, civilization makes the difference between these two plain even to the dullest mind. For now one class has nearly all the rights, the other class nearly all the duties.

But this is not admitted. What is good for the ruling class, is alleged to be good for the whole of society with which the ruling class identifies itself. The more civilization advances, the more it is found to cover with the cloak of charity the evils necessarily created by it, to excuse the more to deny their existence, in short to introduce a conventional hypocrisy that culminates in the declaration: The exploitation of the exploited class is carried on by the exploiting class solely in the interests of the exploited class itself. And if the latter does not recognize this, but even becomes rebellious, it is simply the worst ingratitude to its benefactors, the exploiters.

And now, in conclusion, let me add Morgan's judgment of civilization (Ancient Society, page 552):

"Since the advent of civilization, the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interest of its owners that it has become, on the part of the people, an unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come, however, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property, and define the relations of the state to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A mere property career is not the final destiny of mankind, if progress is to be the law of the future as it has been of the past. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim, because such career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentry."

With this fundamental constitution, civilization had accomplished things for which the old gentle society was no match whatever. But these exploits were performed by playing on the most sordid passions and instincts of man, and by developing them at the expense of all of his other gifts. Barefaced covetousness was the moving spirit of civilization from its first dawn to the present day; wealth, and again wealth, and for the third time wealth; wealth, not society, but of the puny individual was its only and final aim. If nevertheless the advanced development of science, and

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## Misapprehensions Discussed.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MERRIE ENGLAND."

use telling you what Socialism is until I have told you what it is not. Those who give you very false notions of Socialism, in the hope of getting you against it. They have many false charges against Socialism, and the hope of getting you to believe them. So you have come to Social-Democracy as a fool, or vile, and when it is you turn up your noses at trying to see beyond and turn your backs on it. It offers to give you a good but some one tells you Your friend will be wise you that the dog is not he begins to tell you how guard a house. Because as you think the dog will you are not in the frame to hear about its usefulness. A sailor is offering to sell an chief a telescope; but the has been told that the thing is Then before the sailor shows what the glass is good for, to be wise to prove to him it is off at half-cock and blow with Social-Democracy: he tries to show you what it really is not try to clear your mind of jargon which has been sown by those who wish to make Socialism because they are a rule, my friends, it will be for you to look very carefully indeed at anything which is, or employers; or capitalists call bad or foolish, because that helps you hinder them, stronger you grow the they become.

Well, my friends, the men who tried to smash your unions, have written against you, and against you, and acted you in all great strikes and events, are the same men who plan and write against Socialism. And what have they told you? To take their commonest state and see what they are made

They say that Socialists want to a revolution, to turn the upside down by force, to all property, and to divide it amongst the whole people. They will take their charges one at a time.

Revolution. I think I shall say that not one Socialist at this day, expects or to get Socialism by force of the early days of Socialism, there were very few Socialists, some of those rash, or angry, thinking men, it may have been that Socialism implied

But today there are very few Social-Democrats who believe in brute force, or who think a revolution desirable.

The bulk of our Social-Democrats are for peaceful and lawful means. Some of them hope to bring Socialism to pass by means of a reformed government; others hope to bring it to pass by means of a newer, wiser, and juster public opinion.

I do not think a revolution is advisable. Because, firstly, it would be almost sure to fail; secondly, if it did not fail it would put the worst kind of men into power, and would destroy order and method before it was ready to replace them; thirdly, because a state built up on force is very likely to succumb to fraud.

I do not believe in force, and I do not believe in haste. What we want is reason and right.

The men who would come to the top in a civil war would be fighters and slavers; they would not be the kind of men to wisely model and patiently and justly rule or lead a new state. Your barricade man may be very useful—at the barricades; but when the fighting is over, and his work is done, he may be a great danger, for he is not the man, usually, to stand aside and make way for the builders to replace by right laws the wrong laws which his arms have destroyed.

Now, I submit that a childless man is not the right man to make laws about children.

Many of those who talk the loudest against free love do not even know what love is, or have not sense enough to see that just as love and lust are two different things, so are free love and free lust very different things.

Again, you are not to fall into the error of supposing that the relations of the sexes are all they should be at present. Free love, it is true, is not countenanced, but free lust is very common.

It may be a very wicked thing to enable a free woman to give her love freely; but it is much worse thing to allow and even at times compel (for it amounts to that, by force of hunger) a free woman to sell her love—no, not her love, poor creature, the vilest never sold that—but to sell her honor, her body, and her soul.

I tell you, men, I would do a great deal for Socialism if it were only to do that one good act of wiping out for ever the shameful sin of prostitution. This thing, indeed, is so horrible that I never think of it without feeling tempted to apologize for calling myself a man in a country where it is so common.

There are several other common charges against Socialists; as that they are poor and envious; that they are ignorant and incapable men, who

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines.
2. Democratic management of such collective Industry.
3. Reduction of the Hours of Labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest and security in old age.
5. The Inauguration of public Industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

ambitious and greedy men to hate Socialism and resist it.

Another charge against Socialists is the charge of desiring Free Love.

"Free Love," I may say, means that all men and women shall be free to love as they please, and to live with whom they please. Therefore, that they shall be free to live as "man and wife" without marriage, to part when they please without divorce, and to take other partners as they please without shame or penalty.

I believe there is not one Socialist in a hundred who would vote for doing away with marriage, or for handing over the children to the state. I for one would see the state further before I would part with a child of mine. And I think you will generally find that those who are really eager to have all children given up to the state are men and women who have no children of their own.

Now, I submit that a childless man is not the right man to make laws about children.

Many of those who talk the loudest against free love do not even know what love is, or have not sense enough to see that just as love and lust are two different things, so are free love and free lust very different things.

Again, you are not to fall into the error of supposing that the relations of the sexes are all they should be at present. Free love, it is true, is not countenanced, but free lust is very common.

It may be a very wicked thing to enable a free woman to give her love freely; but it is much worse thing to allow and even at times compel (for it amounts to that, by force of hunger) a free woman to sell her love—no, not her love, poor creature, the vilest never sold that—but to sell her honor, her body, and her soul.

I tell you, men, I would do a great deal for Socialism if it were only to do that one good act of wiping out for ever the shameful sin of prostitution. This thing, indeed, is so horrible that I never think of it without feeling tempted to apologize for calling myself a man in a country where it is so common.

There are several other common charges against Socialists; as that they are poor and envious; that they are ignorant and incapable men, who

know nothing, and cannot think; that, in short, they are failures and wasters, fools and knaves.

These charges are as true and as false as the others.

I think I may claim that Socialists are in the main honest and sensible men, who work for Socialism because they believe in it, and not because it pays, for it seldom pays at all, and it never pays well; and I am sure that Socialism makes quicker progress amongst the educated than amongst the ignorant, and amongst the intelligent than amongst the dull.

As for brains: I hope such men as William Morris, Karl Marx, and Liebknecht are as well endowed with brains as—well, let us be modest, and say as Mr. Roosevelt or Judge Parker.

But most of the charges and arguments I have quoted are not aimed at Socialism at all, but at Socialists.

Now, to prove that many of the men who espouse a cause are unworthy is not the same thing as proving that the cause is bad.

Some persons are foolish, some are insincere, but we do not therefore say that Christianity is unworthy or untrue. Even if most persons were really bad men we should only despise and condemn the clergy, and not the religion they dishonored and misrepresented.

If you find a Socialist who is foolish, laugh at him; if you find one who is a rogue, don't trust him; if you find one "on the make," stop his making. But as for Socialism, if it be good, accept it; if it be bad, reject it.

## It's Easy to Get Strong.

People—average people—the masses, pity, or sympathize with, or tolerate or even hate, weakness.

They respect Strength. Nothing but strength commands their respect.

A million votes for Debs and Hanford will be evidence of the strength of the Socialist party and of Socialist principles.

Hereafter the Socialist party will be respectable in the eyes of the people—because of its strength.

Then the people will investigate Socialism, respect it, flock to it.

Every vote for Debs and Hanford adds strength to the Socialist party.

The masses may sympathize with Socialism now. They will respect its strength after Nov. 8.

Every Socialist vote has the moral weight of twenty votes for the old parties. Now is the time to work.

C. J. Lamb.

## "Get Off His Back."

The Incubus sat on the Workingman's shoulders.

"Get up," said the Incubus, as he stuck in his spurs. "This is a question as to whether we or the miners are to run our business."

"But I cannot keep on carrying you unless I get more to eat," said the Workingman.

"You have a full dinner pail," said the Incubus, as he ordered a bottle and a bird. "As for me, although God in His infinite wisdom has given me control of the property of this country—I get no more than board and clothes."

"But," objected the Workingman, "I often do not get that."

"I will give you a library to carry on your back," said the Incubus.

"How could the likes of me get a chance to read?"

"Be content," said the Incubus, "in that station of life to which it shall please me and God to call you."

"But you grow heavier all the time," said the Workingman.

"Every man has a chance to do as I do," said the Incubus. "Why don't you get up here? There's plenty room at the top."

"I think," said the Workingman, "it was intended that both of us should walk."

"That," said the Incubus, "is blasphemy. If I should get off your back it would shake the foundations of society."—Life.

The Man With The Dongh.

Bowed by the weight of capital, he leans.

Upon his bank.

And looks on the ground.

That looks to him to people it.

With all producing industries:

He fills the emptiness of ages

With his energy.

And on his credit bears

The burden of the world

That hinders his strength;

Wealth makes him dead

To doubt and despair.

A thing that grieves not

And who always hopes,

Stolid and Stunned,

The brother to the ox

Is raised by him

To higher brotherhood.

Who loosens and lets down the jaw

That chews up poverty?

Whose hand slants back the tide

Of panic and defeat?

Whose breath blows out

The light of failure and decay?

The man with the "dough."

And don't you forget it.

—Wm. J. Lampton.

During the last years of her life, Frances E. Willard was an avowed Socialist. She saw in Socialism the only reasonable hope for the extermination of the liquor evil by the elimination of all profits from its management.

Is Socialism a dream? No! It is the most practical and pressing political development of today. That is why it is worrying the old party politicians so much. They are at a loss to know how to answer its logic or stem the tide of Socialist sentiment that rises higher every moment.

The Socialists have for years been in control in the city council of Berlin, Germany," writes Wm. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Herald," and it may not be a coincidence only that experts in municipal problems are almost unanimous in the opinion that the city government of Berlin comes nearer to the ideal than that of any other great city in the world."

"Socialism does not deal directly with marriage, but indirectly it will do much to promote purer and happier relations in this direction. Ministers are just now discussing the increase of the "divorce evil," but it does not seem to occur to them that this has its real origin in the capitalistic system which has put marriage, with everything else, on the commercial basis. The hard conditions of existence drive thousands of women to enter the marriage state with almost the first man who offers himself regardless of love, with the result that before long the mistake is discovered and relief is sought in divorce. Not until woman is economically free will this 'problem' be solved. Socialism, instead of abolishing marriage, will make the real love marriage possible for all."

The Republicans boast that theirs is a "business administration." So it is. But just what "business" stands for under the present system is clearly shown by Lincoln Steffens in his remarkable articles in McClure's Magazine entitled "Enemies of the Republic." This is what Mr. Steffens says: "Our political corruption is a system, a regularly established custom of the country, by which our political leaders are hired, by bribery, by license to loot, and by quiet, moral support, to conduct the government of city, state and nation, not for the common good, but for the special interests of private business. Not the politician, then, nor the bribe-taker, but the bribe-giver, the man we are so proud of, our successful business man—he is the source and sustenance of our bad government.... The trial of the political leader and the trial of the commercial leader are parallels which mark the plain, main road that leads off the dead level of the cities, up through the states into the United States, out of the political ring into the system, the living system of our actual government. The highway of corruption is the 'road to success'."

Rev. J. M. A. Spence.

The Devil took Bryan up the Hill and showed him all the glories of Gold, and promised him all if he would fall down and worship him. Bryan objected at first, but he kept on talking with the Devil, instead of saying in short, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" Yes, he kept on talking with the Devil and walked down the Hill with him.—American Whip.

## The Vanguard

A Vigorous and Unique Socialist Monthly.

We recently purchased The Vanguard and will enlarge and improve it to meet the needs of the working-class. It will retain its present character and effectiveness, and stand for social conscience, social justice, and Co-operation. Commonwealth and Socialist propaganda it will be more valuable than ever. Already we have arranged for a large number of pages with considerable increase in the number of pages. The price will remain 50 cents a year for both, except in the cities of Milwaukee, where the combination price of both is 60 cents because we are required to pay third class postage rates on all copies of the Vanguard in Milwaukee.

Sample Copies Free.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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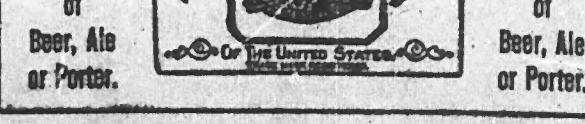


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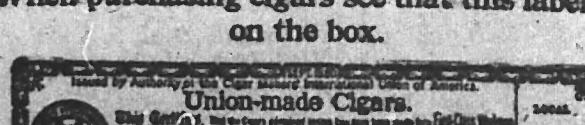
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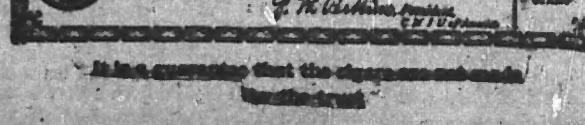
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## Social Democratic Herald

Published Every Saturday by the

Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melms, Secretary-Treasurer; Emil Seidel, John Doerfer, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. J. Welch, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 30, 1901.



## DEBS AND HANFORD DATES.

Eugene V. Debs: Oct. 9, Omaha, Nebr.; 10, Des Moines, Ia.; 11, Minneapolis, Minn.; 12, St. Paul, Minn.; 13, Dubuque, Ia.; 14, Rock Island, Ill.

Ben. Hanford: Oct. 9, Indianapolis, Ind.; 10, En Route; 11, Saginaw, Mich.; 12, En Route; 13, Huntington, Ind.; 14, Peoria, Ill.; 15, Milwaukee, Wis.

## EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The old parties are made up of rascals, principally, their campaign fund comes from the trusts and the rascals handle it. Probably all of them have sticky fingers and the interesting fact is that they do not show the people a record of where the money goes. This is shown by the following from Walter Wellman, who is on the inside:

"During national campaigns, the books of the treasurer and manager are kept in a peculiar way. Instead of entering accounts by name, each account is given a number, and is thus carried throughout the campaign. The key to this legendary system is known only to two or three trusted men and the accountants who keep the books have not the slightest knowledge of what state committee or other organization or individual that stands behind the number. After the campaign is over the books are burned and all the records, except, possibly, some private memorandum kept by the manager, are wiped out of existence. Such a thing as the auditing of campaign expenditures was never known, and probably never will be known, so far as national campaigns are concerned."

The old parties do not dare to show where the money goes; if they did the crime of buying elections and lining the pockets of the party monkey-workers, would be exposed. With the Social-Democrats it is different. No campaign money comes from the trusts, it is contributed by party members, who sacrifice in order to do so. Every penny received is accounted for, in print and every penny spent is on record. The Social-Democrats do not have to burn their books for fear they would show crimes against the sanctity of the ballot!

Who can measure the iniquity of child labor or society's crime against childhood which the enforced poverty of the parents entails? A city is a bad place in which to bring children up at best, but when a child is forced to spend its play time of life in close city streets, in slimy neighborhoods, in contamination from pavements and alleys alive with filth, strewn with cigar butts, the expectorations of sickly humanity, and other forms of impurity that a city cannot escape, it is a melancholy, a terrible indictment of the prevailing economic system. Instead of little baby fingers coming in contact with city filth and baby lungs breathing in contaminated city air, those fingers should be dirty with the clean dirt of country field or lane and the little lungs should be storing up benefit from the aromatic breezes of wood and meadow and sunny orchard. The city resident districts of the rich form a fair substitute for the country play grounds, it is true, but we are speaking of the children of the working class, not of the children of the rich. Now, do not imagine that the wrongs of the slum baby will go unrevenged. Nature does not forgive a violation of its laws, and there is a terrible retribution ahead for all this wrong. When society makes slum babies out of its youngest citizens the crime is avenged finally. It is a serious and a terrible thing to brutalize the rising generation, and the penalty will have to be paid in one way or another.

The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, says: "Postmaster Gen. Payne possessed a quality of imparting enthusiasm to others." We grant it. Notoriously he was a buyer of men, a skillful purchaser of votes in bulk, and as long as he was the Republican county chairman of Milwaukee the election went Republican. There has been a marked change in the political complexion of certain purchasable districts in Milwaukee since Mr. Payne was succeeded by a Democratic "impartial." The Wisconsin claims that Payne did the country a service by cleaning up the postal department, although the rascals were members of his own party. Go, tell that to the simpletons. It is well remembered how Payne sneered at the efforts to carry on the postal investigations, calling the disclosures "hot air," and even going to the length of claiming that those who made charges were trying to defame McKinley, because the rascals liable to be disclosed had been McKinley appointees. This tick of his caused such a storm in the press of the country that the smarter politicians in the Republican party forced him to recognize the investigation as justifiable. Payne was always a political monkey-worker and corrupter of legislation. He was an enemy of the people, a man of low political morals, who was not at all redeemed by the fact that he had undoubted ability as an organizer.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, which is worried because so many of the victims of capitalism commit suicide by carbolic acid, now editorially calls for a law against the sale of carbolic acid to any one who asks for it. It wants to have the victims of the class it stands for prevented from putting themselves out of their misery! But its way is a very poor one. The only sensible way would be to prevent those who are committing suicide from wanting to die and that could only be done by abolishing the exploitation of labor—which the Sentinel would never do in a thousand years!

Are you thinking about how you are going to cast your vote? Be a man! Cast it for principle. You pretty well know, whether you will admit it or not, that both the capitalist parties are corrupt to a shameful degree even for parties that stand for the rights of wealth as against the rights of men. You must see that they are rotten because they are guided by commercial ideals and interests. Vote to give the worker the full product of his toil, if you would have a clear conscience. Try it!

A moral man is Congressman Otjen of the Fourth Wisconsin district. His sanctimonious smile is only skin deep. Back of it is the cunning that stoops to such tricks as that of making the government foot his campaign bills. The past week he deluged his district with private mailing cards of large size, circulated by government frank, and bearing extracts from his alleged speeches in congress. This large lot of campaign stuff did not pay a penny of postage! This is about as shady as a good deal of Otjen's past labor-fleecing record!

Socialism means a chance to really live. The poet has told us that "some men are dead who are walking about," and there are a good many dead people serving their time out on earth, working day in and day out and living in shacks and hovels—more work machines for the benefit of the capitalists who deplore them at all opportunities. Socialism will bring a wholesome higher civilization, one that will not be a blemish on Creation, for all will be able to participate in it.

The Herald office acknowledges a hurried visit from Comrades Engene Dietzgen and Mrs. Dietzgen, late of Chicago, but more recently practically residents of Germany. Comrade Dietzgen's business interests are still in Chicago, but poor health drove him to travel abroad and he has so much improved that he will maintain his residence there for some time to come. He and his wife will remain in this country until after election. Comrade Dietzgen has been renewing old friendships and revisiting the scenes of his former activity in the movement and expressed especial gratification at the state of the movement in Milwaukee and the active and com-

## Growth of the Socialist Vote in the Leading Nations.

## UNITED STATES.

1888	5,068
1892	21,512
1894	30,226
1895	34,869
1897	36,475
1898	55,150
1899	82,304
1900	98,442
1902	225,903

## FRANCE.

1887	47,000
1890	150,000
1893	440,000
1898	790,000
1900	880,000

## GREAT BRITAIN.

1895	55,000
1900	100,000
1897	750,000
1900	600,000

## AUSTRIA.

## ITALY.

## GERMANY.

1867	30,000
1871	101,000
1874	351,952
1877	493,288
1878	437,158

## BELGIUM.

1894	320,000
1900	463,000

## SPAIN.

## DENMARK.

## SWITZERLAND.

## NORWAY.

## SERVIA.

## DENMARK.

1872	1,076
1876	1,076
1881	1,076
1884	1,076
1887	1,076

## ITALY.

1895	78,559
1900	180,000
1901	170,841

## SWITZERLAND.

## NORWAY.

## SERVIA.

## ITALY.

1895	13,500
1896	29,812
1897	36,000

## NORWAY.

## SERVIA.

## SERVIA.

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A Good Cause.

The William Tod Company, of this city, was successful in obtaining the contract for the new Milwaukee pumping station after a hot contest with the Allis-Chalmers Co., of that city. The latter company refused to include in its bid an eight-hour union wage clause, and thereon hangs a jingle.

Last spring the workingmen of Milwaukee got tired of having their interests ignored, and elected nine workers—Socialists—on the city council. These on taking their seats immediately got busy, and in spite of strenuous opposition carried an ordinance which provides that hereafter the union label goes on every piece of city printing. For years the believers in "no politics in the union" had tried unsuccessfully, by lobbying and petitioning, to have this measure passed. Next, these workingmen got it spelt out that all contracts let by the city should provide for union labor and eight hours. This action is the result of the statement in the item above quoted.

A few more councils like that and workingmen will begin to see things—Youngstown, O., Labor Advocate.

BLATZ BEER  
MILWAUKEE  
There's where the quality of beer comes in—It's in every bottle or keg that bears the Wiener label; Order Wiener for the sake of your health—and the health of your family. Every bottle is sterilized.BLATZ Malt-Vienna (Non-Alc.) Tonic  
Val. Blatz Brew. Co., Milwaukee  
TEL. 2400 MAIN.

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Comrade Cooperative Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

## Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,

Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at Free German Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Cedar.

## OFFICERS:

JOHN ERICHT, 318 State St.  
FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St.  
HENRY F. PEEB, 2418 Chambers St.  
GEORGE H. REED, 613 Newhall St.  
M. WIBERENFJ. JCH, 417 Belmont St.  
Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

BOARD—ED. Berner, Secretary, 1818 Kneeland Avenue; James Sheehan, President; B. Brodsky, Vice-President; James Hendrickson, J. J. Handley, Vice-Presidents previous to sessions of Council.

## COMMITTEES:

EDITION & CREDENTIALS: F. E. Neumann, Chairman Secretary, 318 State St. AND ARBITRATION: J. W. Tomor, Charles Fischer, Henry Raasch. E. J. Hansen, Fred Heise, H. Young. EDITION AND LAW: F. Brockhausen, Secretary, 553 Orchard Street; F. W. Thomas Feeley, Charles Dipple, H. W. Paulson. CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, 700 First Street; A. Korth, J. W. Tomor, J. W. Matz. E. W. Acker, E. H. Basenbarg, Joe Zobert, Wm. Behn, M. Teich.

EDITION—Mets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, F. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

## Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Oct. 5.—Delegate Brockhausen in the chair. Delegate Feeley vice chairman.

New delegates seated from upholsterers, Cooks, Iron Molders No. 125, Broom Makers, Pattern Makers, Coopers No. 35, Electrical Workers.

Atty. W. F. Thiel gave a further 15-minute talk on Labor and the Laws.

Report of Executive Board. The case of H. Young of the Butchers had resulted in finding him guilty of the charges, the loss to the council being \$4.20. The board recommended that the Butchers be asked to withdraw Young as a delegate concurred in. On request the board sent a constitution and by-laws to the Cineumatic unions. Report as a whole approved.

Business Agent Weber reported on various matters concerning Labor. He showed the need of a Labor secretary (lawyer) as shown by the resort to the courts by the capitalists, referred to child labor, shorter work days, old age pensions, etc. The Coopers' Union No. 35 had made a new agreement. Approved.

Delegate Raasch reported that the mass meeting called for the benefit of the Carpenters' convention under the Trades Council auspices was a failure, as the Carpenters held a night session on the same evening. Delegate Hendrickson reported that it was clear that the evening session of the Carpenters' convention was a scheme of certain leaders of the convention who wanted to insult the council because it was socialist.

On request Bro. Berner, stated that the sentiment of the Executive Board was against sending a delegate to the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L., as it would cost from \$280 to \$290.

Delegate Rooney moved to lay the A. F. of L. communication on table. Lost on a vote of 33 to 53. Moved that communication be received and acted on. Carried. Delegate Schwab moved that the council this year refrain from sending a delegate to the coming convention. Carried.

Delegate Rooney moved that the council go on record as not in favor of the A. F. of L. convention. Lost.

Moved by Delegate Neuman that

Receipts for evening \$33.82, disbursements \$128.40.

Waukesha County Candidates  
Gus. C. Voigt—County Clerk.  
John Rappo—County Treasurer.  
Louis Schneider—County Sheriff.  
Joseph Rohrbacher—County Coroner.  
Andrew Kaad—County Clerk of Deeds.  
Fred. Schober—County Register of Deeds.  
Emil Lange—County Surveyor.  
Daniel W. Hoan—Assembly 1st Dist.  
Fred. C. Soll—Assembly 2d District.

the council ask Delegate Berger of the I. T. U. to convey an invitation to the A. F. of L. to hold its next convention in Milwaukee. Carried. The Label section reported on various matters. Adopted.

Communications. From Woodworkers, Joseph Scharnek secy., complaining that breweries continued to buy non-union furnishings. Referred to business agent. From Metal Polishers, claiming that Schweitzer Bros. were not union grinders. Delegates ordered to report back.

A motion to have the secretary publish in the official organ that the council would use money, saved by not sending a delegate to San Francisco, to carry on a campaign of education and advising unions throughout the country to elect progressive officers and retire all Civic Federation officers, was lost on a rising vote of 29 to 37.

Delegate Berner moved that as there was \$91.50 still due from the Social-Democratic Herald from percentage on Labor Day advertising, that \$8.50 be put with it and \$100 worth of stock in Herald be purchased. On secret ballot the motion prevailed, 101 to 14.

Delegate Brockhausen, jr., referred to the music controversy and said most of the band bosses would be willing to play with fifteen men if it could be made a general rule.

Delegate Rooney brought up the question of the State Fair interference with Labor Day, and after discussion the subject was referred to the Legislative committee, which will get definite information as to the future intentions of the State Fair board.

Executive board announced that books of council would be audited Sunday morning, Oct. 16. Receipts for evening \$33.82, disbursements \$128.40.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

## Campaign Fund.

Previously reported \$306.17

J. Vergels ..... 10

A. Schwance ..... 10

Wm. Pirwitz ..... 10

F. Jager ..... 10

Wm. Teneckhoff ..... 10

F. Heath ..... 10

Hermann Rulf ..... 25

Henry Kuhlmann ..... 25

Alvin Eichler ..... 25

Albert Adolph ..... 25

Mike Zehetner ..... 25

Rich. Lippold ..... 25

A. Pepper ..... 25

Imo. Schilling ..... 25

F. Scheva ..... 50

Robert H. May ..... 50

Jos. Wiesner ..... 50

A. L. R. ..... 50

Louis Krause ..... 50

Chas. Butler ..... 50

Leo Lehrhauser ..... 50

Wm. Peters ..... 50

5th Ward for platforms ..... 50

15th Ward, campaign fund ..... 50

J. Schunke ..... 50

Jos. Baumann ..... 50

F. Fischer ..... 50

E. Meixner ..... 50

Herman Manz ..... 50

J. A. Boller ..... 50

A. Hambel ..... 50

J. Kiefer ..... 50

Mr. Klemm ..... 50

John &amp; Thomas ..... 50

Hans Luescher ..... 50

Phillip Plack ..... 50

Emil Holl ..... 50

Carl Rainkendorf ..... 50

Karl Herzer ..... 50

A. Gleiwald ..... 50

A. Wunderlich ..... 50

E. Stephan ..... 50

Cash ..... 50

Cash ..... 50

Cash ..... 50

Collection 2nd and Grand ave. ..... 50

Collection 3rd and Garfield ..... 50

Collection Clinton and Lake ..... 50

Collection Bohemian Turn Hall ..... 60

Friend, 7th st. ..... 50

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25 ..... 50

Kenosha Local for Caldwell services ..... 50

Collection North ave. car barns ..... 50

Collection City Hall Square ..... 50

Collection 2nd and Grand ave. ..... 125

Anton Nenhauser ..... 100

J. K. ..... 50

Dr. J. A. Kralink ..... 50

Karel Svama ..... 50

Frank Ctilor ..... 50

Emil Scheidemann ..... 50

Joe Eckert ..... 50

Mrs. Chas. Staudt ..... 50

F. Popper ..... 50

Blank ..... 50

Jos. Kudra ..... 50

John Stoeck ..... 50

J. Hrolska ..... 50

E. S. ..... 50

F. G. H. ..... 50

E. K. ..... 50

Adolph Onasch ..... 50

Blank ..... 50

Ant. Loyda ..... 50

Mrs. Philip Schardt ..... 50

Williams &amp; Brenckels ..... 100

C. T. Tasse ..... 50

Collection Recreation Hall ..... 50

J. K. ..... 50

A. P. ..... 50

N. Geo. Misch ..... 25

John Limpel ..... 25

Rosenberg ..... 25

Friend ..... 25

Geo. Kramrath ..... 25

Rob. Lindauer ..... 25

Henry Stoltenberg ..... 20

G. Merschel ..... 25

O. S. ..... 25

John Breen ..... 200

Geo. Kirchner ..... 200

E. P. Jones ..... 100

Frank R. Jones ..... 125

Louis R. Jones ..... 100

Chas. H. Jones ..... 100

Socialist friend ..... 25.00

Collection cor. Grove &amp; National ..... 300

Total ..... \$456.87



## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Painters and Decorators' Union No. 356

Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union No. 298

Retail Clerks' Union No. 249

Retail Clerks' Union No. 640

Retail Clerks' Union No. 453

Shipwrights' Union No. 32

Spring and Axle Workers' Union No. 68

Typographical Union No. 448

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 18

Trades and Labor Council Fond du Lac

Unfair List

The West Bend Brewing and Matting Co. of West Bend, Wis.

The Bango Brewing Co., Bango, Wis.

The F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Kohler &amp; Sons' Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tube and plomer supplies.

Kunz &amp; Blesner Brewing Co. of Manitowoc, Wis.

The Pollock Bros. Co., 182-184 3rd st., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.

The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.

The Gerald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.

Pamper &amp; Wiggenborn, better known as the P. &amp; W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.

The Black &amp; Germer Co., manufacturers of the Radiant Home line Stoves.

The Jamesville Canning Co.

The Cargill Coal Co. of Green Bay.

Casey &amp; Stresen-Renter Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Financial Report of the Secy.-Treas. for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1904.

## RECEIPTS.

Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 8

Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 82

Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 141

Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 115, Finishers

Brewery Workmen's Union No. 0

Brewery Workmen's Union No. 81

